

NO. 5:15-HC-2175-FL

Respondent.

ORDER

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- (B) (i) the factual predicate for the claim could not have been discovered previously through the exercise of due diligence; and
- (ii) the facts underlying the claim, if proven and viewed in the light of the evidence as a whole, would be sufficient to establish by clear and convincing evidence that, but for constitutional error, no reasonable fact finder would have found the applicant guilty of the underlying offense.

28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(2).

Before a second or successive application for habeas relief may be filed in the district court, an applicant shall move in the appropriate court of appeals for an order authorizing the district court to consider the application. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A). Petitioner has not received authorization to file this second or successive action from the Fourth Circuit. Thus, this court does not have jurisdiction to review the matters set forth in the current petition until authorized to do so by the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. Accordingly, petitioner's habeas claims challenging his first-degree murder conviction are DISMISSED without prejudice to allow him to seek authorization from the Fourth Circuit.

The court next addresses petitioner's motion asserting that prison officials refuse to consider him for participation in the Mutual Agreement Parole Program ("MAPP") or for minimum custody in violation of his rights to due process pursuant to the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The court construes petitioner's motion as a motion to amend, and GRANTS petitioner's motion. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a). The court ALLOWS petitioner to proceed with these claims.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The court expresses no opinion as to whether petitioner's action should be brought pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 or § 2241.

As for petitioner's motion seeking a court order directing prison officials to permit him to file a grievance, inmates have no constitutional right to a grievance process. See Adams v. Rice, 40 F.3d 72, 75 (4th Cir. 1994). Thus, petitioner's motion is DENIED.

As for petitioner's motions for trial, respondent has not yet filed a responsive pleading in this action. Thus, petitioner's motions asking the court to set this matter for trial are DENIED as PREMATURE.


Finally, the court turns to petitioner's motion to expedite. As it has done to date, the court plans to consider this case as expeditiously as possible, consistent with the court's docket. Thus, petitioner's motion is DENIED.

For the foregoing reasons, the court rules as follows:

- (1) Petitioner's motion to amend (DE 8) is GRANTED;
- (2) Petitioner's § 2254 claims challenging the validity of his first-degree murder conviction are DISMISSED without prejudice to allow petitioner to seek authorization from the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals to file these second or successive claims. Petitioner, however, is ALLOWED to proceed with his challenge to prison officials' alleged refusal to consider him for the MAPP program or for minimum custody;
- (3) Petitioner's motions for trial (DE 10, 12, 13, 14) are DENIED as PREMATURE;

- (4) Petitioner's motion to expedite (DE 11) is DENIED;
- (5) Petitioner's motion to file grievances (DE 6) is DENIED.

SO ORDERED, this 21st day of January, 2016.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Louise W. Flanagan". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. The first letter "L" is large and loops around. The "W" and "F" are also prominent. The signature is positioned above a horizontal line.

LOUISE W. FLANAGAN  
United States District Judge